SPOKE UP FOR THE GUARD.

COMMANDERS TARKED PRAINED WITH ORN. TELLINGHAST.

Mon Bondy to Go to the Front Under Thei Own Officers. The Adjutant-General Say We Ras No Purpose to Blarupt the Organi untions-Gen, Butt Believes the First Bri gade Will Be Ordered Out as a Unit.

What took place behind closed doors at the Mational Guard conference on Sunday at Albany leaked out yesterday. The most prominent offiseting. They included Major-Gen. Charles F Ros, Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade; Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Third Bri gade: Col. Daniel Appleton, Seventh Regiment: Col. John G. Eddy, Forty-seventh Regiment, and Capt. H. L. Satterlee, representing the naval militia on the staff of Gov. Black.

The meeting was called by Adit Gen. Tilling hast, who presided. It was called primarily to consider the alleged discontent in the Guard over the prospective mobilisation and to devise means to check the dissatisfaction Reports that had been circulated broadcast had caused the members of the Guard throughout the State to believe that an attempt would be made to disrupt it by breaking up the organizations, such as regiments, and compelling the men to enlist and take their chances of being assigned here, there,

Gen. Tillinghast, in opening the conference said that he wished to make a personal explanation of his position. He said that he had been misquoted in a manuer that had put him in an entirely wrong light before the Guard and the people of the State.

'I have been or years a friend of the National Guard," he said, " even before I came into my present office, and I wish to say, in all modesty, that I do not think it will ever have a more stanch friend than I try to be to it." He went on to say that he had never had the least intention of doing anything that would injure the Guard. The esprit de corps of the different commands, he said, was their life, and any one who would try to break up the integrity of the commands would do a postive injury t the Guard. "I have never sought to do this,"

Then the Adjutant-General went on to explain that it would be necessary for each regiment of the National Guard to recruit up to a thousand men and organize according to the regular army model. At the earliest possible moment this ought to be done, for teers were offering themselves, and it was for New York's quota to be salected and nut in the field at once. The men would have to be mustered in individually, but the Adjutant-General explained that this would not mean the breaking up of the organization. Gen. Tillinghast asked for a free expression of opinion in reference to the situation from those present.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment said that his regiment had full ranks, and was ready to go wherever ordered as the Seventh Regiment. The Colonel is known as a man of few words, but the few he used at this point were so expressive that all the others in the room smiled. Several wished to know what the Colonel meant by the broad expression, but the Colonel of the Severath said that the history of the regiment would speak

Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regim ent also made plain to Gen. Tillinghast that the Forty seventh Regiment was ready for servi to as the Forty-seventh, and to go where erdered. He called attention to the recent meeting of the of-Acers of the command to show the p sevalling spirit of the men.

Capt. Satterles dwelt on the importance o keeping the naval militia intact as far as possi ble, and said he saw no reason why the men should not be kept in details to serve in one or two vessels instead of scattering them through out the navy.

One of the officers then asked for are opinic from Gen. George Moore Smith. Gen. Smith arose and said that the men of his bor were willing to go to the front under their own officers. "I consider it would be ruinous to the Guard to have them serve in any other way." he

Gen. Oliver said that the feeling in h a brigade was practically the same as in Gen. Scrith's. Gen. Roe was strongly in favor of kunning the regiments together as units and undler their own officers, with the exception of a few who from old age were unable to stand the rigors of s campaign. He could not see that the present occasion warranted any change from this prin-

views, although he was not present at the actual conference. He was, however, close with the Adjutant-General, and talked over the situation with him exhaustively.

"I was not at the conference," said G en. Butt, and cannot therefore give any informuation as to what was done there, but I do know that Gen. Tillinghast feels that he has been misunderstood. He has no intention of disrupting the Guard. The organizations will be enlisted as units where they are in first-class condition and meet with the requirements of the storvice. Gen. Butt was asked why there was st much

apprehension on the score of changing the officers of regiments. "The reason is very simple." he said. "If body of men can be picked up in the street and officered by politicians, who, like the men, have had no experience, there is no use for the Na tional Guard, and the State would do betfer to

mave its money, sell its armories, and abolish the Gen. Butt said that he had put in an ap flication to the President for a command of volun-

teers as Brigadier-General. "Have you volunteered with the idea of being appointed to the command of your own brigg shet'

Yes-that is, I hope I shall be so assigned, but of course I am ready to accept any a mignment the President may give me."
"Will the brigade be ordered out as a u sit?"

"My belief is that it will." Other officers when told the tenor of Gen. Butt's remarks felt highly elated, as it is 'snown that Gen. Butt is an intimate friend of Gen. Tillinghast and is thoroughly in his conf idence

WARLINE TEXAS.

siness Men Geing About in Uniform Bead for a Call at Once.

DALLAS. Tex., April 25.—This city as a verita ble military camp, minus the tents. Fully 600 enlistments are shown on the mustair rolls, 300 of the men being well-drilled men bers of the local companies of the Texas Volun teer Guards. The others have organized during the last three days. The old enlisted men are uniformed. Although they have not been ordered into camp, nearly every man of them a goes about his business pursuits in full mifform. Employees of stores, newspapers, banku, and insurance companies are all prepared to answer any kind of a call at a moment's notice.

Adjt-Gen. Mabry to-day commissioned Thomas Suvry of Dallas, the old Captain of the Houston Light Guards when they were the world's champion drill company, a Captagn to raise a company of picked men as a part of the, State's quota. Surry was asked by Matuy how long it would take him to organize the company. He replied, five days.

BAST ORANGE FOLUSVIEEERS.

Sun Company and Chaptain 'S.ondy to So Where Ordered. OHANGE, April 25.-About sewer sty-five of the eighty-six members of Gatling Gu a Company A of East Orange have offered their services to Gov. Voorhers, he to order them to go where he goes fit. The Rev. Dr. James A. Chambliss, pastor of the Hawthorne Avenue | Baptist Church of East Orange, has offered to ge to war with the company to act as Chaplain . Dr. Chamblias was a Chaplain in the Confeds rate army. The menture of distant Company & kine propose to make an effort to organize a battery in New

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SPAIN. The Closing Compter of Our Diplomatte Co

fragorsy with That Country. WARRINGTON, April 25.—The following corespondence between this Government and Spain, submitted to Congress by the President to-day in connection with his message recom mending the passage of a joint resolution de

claring war against Spain, forms an interesting

closing chapter of the diplomatic controversy

that has ended in war: On April 14, at noon, Secretary Sherman telegraphed Minister Woodford of the passage by the House the day before of the resolution authorizing and directing the President to stop the war in Cubs, with the pur pose of securing peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own, and empowering the President to use the army and navy to carry it out. He also notified him that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had reported the resolutions they

had agreed upon. "The ultimate resolution in conference," he adds "cannot now be forecast, but will doubtless direct intervention, by force if need be, to secure free Cuba. The situation is critical." On Sunday morning last Acting Secretary

Day notified Mr. Woodford of the pas-sage by the Senate of the resolu-Day tion amending all of the House resolution after the enacting clause, and informed him that the House had taken a recess until Monday, and that, if it non-concurred, conference would follow. He again anneunced that the ultimate form of resolution could not be fore-

Last Tuesday Acting Secretary Day notified Minister Woodford of the final adoption of the resolution by both Houses. He added: "An instruction will be telegraphed you later, immediately on the President signing the joint resolution. In the meantime you will prepare for withdrawal from Spain, and notify Consuls to be readyfor the signal to leave, If any Consul is in danger he may quietly leave at his discretion." The following is the reply: "Madrid, April 20,-Have received telegran of Tuesday morning. Am prepared to with-

draw. Have notified Consula to be ready."

On the same date Secretary Sherman tele graphed Mr. Woodford the ultimatum, pub ished here before it was sent, both in plain English and in cipher. He was directed to communicate to the Spanish Government the text of the resolution passed by Congress heretofore cabled, together with the formal demand of this Government A copy of the joint resolution and a copy of the instructions sent Minister Woodford were furnished Minister Polo, Minister Polo's reply, which was received at the Department of State at 11:35 A. M. of that day, requested the delivery of his passports, as the nature of the joint resolution which had become law rendered his continuance impossible. He also notified the department that the Spanish interests would be intrusted to the representatives of France and Austria-Hungary, Secretary Sherman acknowledged the receipt of this communica tion and informed the Minister that arrangements had been made to guard his presence in American territory. At the same time a telegram was sent to Mr. Woodford of the action taken by Senor Polo, and directing him to remain at his post until noon Saturday unless his passports were handed him before that hour. If no reply which he would deem satisfactory to the United States were received from Spain by that hour he was to ask for his passports. At 9:02 the next morning this reply

was received from Mr. Woodford: "Madrid, April 21 .- Early this (Thursday morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram, and before I had communicated same to Spanish Govern ment, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs notified me that diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries and that all officia communication between their representives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe pass ports. Turn legation over to British Embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have no tified Consuls."

Later in the day he telegraphed the text of the official note which he had received at 7:30 that morning. It read:

"In compliance with a painful duty I have to inform your Excellency that the President having approved a resolution of the hambers of the United States, which, in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and in threatening the immediate armed intervention in Cuba, is equivalent to an evident leclaration of war, the Government of her Majesty has ordered its Minister in Washing ton to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory, with all the personnel of the legation. By this act the diplomatic relations which previously existed en the two countries are broken off ar all official communication between their repre sentatives ceases, and I hasten to communicate this to your Excellency in order that, on your part, you may make such dispositions as seem mitable. I beg your Excellency to kindly ac knowledge the receipt of this note."

At 3:10 P. M. from Minister Woodford was received the text of his reply to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, acknowledging the receipt of the note, and notifying himsthat the American interests would be in charge of the British

COLLEGE STUDENTS AND WAR. Drill on Holmes Field.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 25.-President Eliot was an interested spectator at the drill of the Harvard students on Holmes Field this afterioon. At the conclusion of the drill the Presi dent complimented the officers and men on their proficiency. The latest Harvard men to eave college and enter the service are ex-'Varsity Crew Capt. D. M. Goodrich, ex-football captain; Norman M. Cabot, C. C. Bull, the varsity oar, and L. G. Coleman, who was rowing on the second university crew. Goodrich and Bull leave in answer to a telegram from F. 3. Alger, the War Secretary's son, who was junior in the college when the war began, offering them places in the service. Cabot and Coleman are booked for berths on the auxlliary cruiser Harvard.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25 .- A notice was sted on the Johns Hopkins bullstin board to day signed by President Gilman saying that tudents who desired to enlist and serve their country could do so, and that the time lost would not be counted against their academic course. Several have intimated that they will join the army at once. Three left to-day, two of whom are members of the cav alry corps, which is composed of young club men, and one joined the Fifth Regiment. When

cheered heartily. ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 25 .-- A company of vol unteers composed of citizens and St. John's College students was organized at Annapolis to-night. Prof. E. D. Pusey of St. John's College was elected Captain. The Annapolis company known as Company G left to-day with flying soldiers off.

PERES WANTS TO FIGHT.

Victim of Spanish Crucity in Cuba Applies to Military Service.

BALTIMORE, April 25 .- Brig. Gen. Lawrence Riggs has received an application from John Perez to go along with the First Maryland Brigade. Mr. Perez says that he is thoroughly familiar with the topography of Cuba, having been all over the island on business for his father, Joaquin Perez, who owns a large plan tation there, and having fought for three years in the Cuban army. Mr. Perez's brother, Lieut Gabriel Perez, is one of Gen. Gomez's aides. and has been fighting in the Cuban army since this war began, Mr. Perex spent sixty-three days in the Spanish prison at sixty-three days in the Spanish prison at Bancti Spiritus and recalls with horror the indignities he was forced to put up with. He says he hates a Spaniard with an aversion that death alone can crase. He is a United State: citizen now. His taxape from the Spanish prison was brought about by his father, who brited the officers to allow him to get away. He field to New York and then came to Baltimore, where he has been simployed for some time.

Mr. Ferrer speaks not only Spanish, but the patchs of the bland. NEW YORK STATE'S QUOTA

TWELTH REGIMENTS TO ANAWER THE PRESIDENT'S CALL.

ine Existing Regiments of the Sattount Guard to Be Used and Three to Be Created Out of Separate Companies and the Westh Battalien...Volunteers to Fill Their Banks They May He Sent Out of Their State at

non -- Troops Left for Coast Defence. ALBART, April 25,-Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast tonight made public the call of the War Depart ment for New York State's quota of the 128,000 volunteers. The notice came by wire to the Governor, and is as follows: "WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.

The Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y.: "The number of troops from your State und st the call of the President, dated April 123 1898, will be twelve regiments. It is the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State militia shall be used as far as their numbers will permit, for the reason that they are symed. equipped and drilled. Please wire as enrly as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms blankets, &c., you have and what additional you will require. Please also state when troops

will be ready for mustering to United States

service. Details to follow by mail. "R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War." The Adjutant-General will confer with Gov. Black in the merning as soon as the further details regarding this State's quota are received by mail. He expects that the plan for raising the volunteers, which will be adopted by nonto-morrow, will include the utlifzation of nearly all the existing regiments and threequarters of the separate companies. Whether ten companies each, as the army regiments now exist, or regiments of twelve companies, as the Mull Army Reorganization bill provides, is not known, and will not be until the actvices by mail are received in the morning. If the regiments of ten companies are wanted it would mean 13,000 men, but if twelve company regiments are asked for, the quota would be about 15,000, or about 1,000 more men than are in the Na

tional Guard. There is no question but that this call will be filled from the National Guard. The State authorities wish it distinctly understood that the members of the Guard must volunteer in dividually for two years if they desire to serve their country in the . United States Army, and that it is not expected that any member of the Guard who for family or business reasons may find it impracticable to go for two years shall ever be asked to volunteer. The men so situated are not required, and there is no reason why such a hardship should be placed upon them. There are 75,000 men who have signified to the Governor their willingness t

The twelve regiments will, of course, be a lected from all the five brigades in the Guard. The Guardsmen who may find it impracticable to go as volunteers can be made use to very good advantage leter, to their own satisfaction, in coast defence duty about New York harbor and the Long Island coast and in other ways. Their places will be filled by civilian recruits, will first be enlisted to fill up Nalional Guard regiments to the army strength. These civilian volunteers will afterward have to, enlist in the

regular army.
There are in the National Guard seven regiments in New York county, four in Brooklyn, and two in Buffalo, forty-four separate com panies and the Tenth Batvalion of four companies at Albany. In selecting the regiments to from New York county, three from Brooklyn, one from Buffale and to erect three regiments out of the separate companies and he Tenth Battalien. The officers of the last will probably command the regiment to which the battalion is assigned. It is expected that bout thirty-five separate companies will be salled upon to go.

This would leave in the State, of the National Guard organizations, the equivalent of five regiments for defence purposes besides the men who will not volunteer. The members of the Guard organizations which are not likely to be selected will number 2,500, and there will probably be about 2,000 members o the regiments and separate companies picked out to go who for family and other reasons will not volunteer.

Whether or not the selected regiments will go into camps to be got into shape in this State be fore being accepted by the War Department will depend a good deal upon the instruction the Governor receives in the mailed communica Arrangements for the establishment of tempo ary camps near each brigade headquarter have been made, but in the judgment of the State authorities it would be much better as soon as a regiment is rerulted up to the army strength to send it to Chickamauga or some other mobilization tation that it may immediately enter upon army life and discipline. It is now thought temporary camps in this State near their conduct and discipline of the men. It is thought the men will sooner become familiar with the work that is before them if they enter at once upon strict military work, such as they would have to do if the regiments were at once mus

As all the Guard organizations have expresse desire to volunteer, those selected will im mediately be ordered into the volunte service, but the State authorities desire that it should be understood that member of the Guard- who for good and weighty reasons cannot, as will be required, go into the United States volunteer service, unless sooner discharged, are not expected to do so. They also wish it understood that because these men do not volunteer it should not be considered

reproach on their integrity and honor. The New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo regiments selected will undoubtedly be as sembled in their armories by to-mor-row night, when the members who are willing to volunteer will be accepted and immediate steps will be taken to fill up the regiments with civilian volunteers or even from the members of other regiments and separate

As soon as a regiment is fitted, if it is to be ent away at once, a United States muster officer will be detailed at the armory to take it nto the volunteer service of the United States. The increase in the number of volunteers wanted from this State from 12,000, the sup posed quota, to 15,000, will make the task o decting the organizations to go an easy one for Gov. Black and Adjt.-Gen. Tilling hast, as they can allow nearly twowhen the first plan was made public, and ever the second will be minimized, if not entirely dissipated.

Major-Gen. Roe is here and will remain unti the Guard is on the move. He has established emporary headquarters at the Capitol, The regiments to be formed of the separate companies will not, it is expected, be ready to assemble as soon as the commands in the cities, as they are scattered all over the State. Squadron A of New York will probably furnish

two troops of cavalry. The only other troop in

the Guard is Troop C, located in Brooklyn. Each troop comprises about 120 men. The commanding officers of organizations in the Third Brigade, under Brig.-Gen. Oliver, witness headquarters are in Albany, met here to night and outlined plans for assembling the eparate companies of this brigade selected to enter regiments.
Gen. Poyle, commanding the Fourth Brigade, at Bufalo, has made similar plans for assembling the separate companies in his command that are to go.

Morris Guarde West Await a Scored Call. TRENTON, N. J., April 25.—Capt. Bryant of the Morris Guards of Atlantic City called on Gov. Voorhees to day and offered the services of the guards. The Governor told him to hold the or-rentestion to readiness for a sound all for vol-tinioers. PARTHANS ARE PATRIOTS.

second of Mines County Pledess He for The patriotic sentiment of the organized

Democratic forces in Brooklyn in the present crisis was voiced at a special meeting of the Committee at the Thomas Jefferson building, in Court square, last night. It was the first non-partisan gathering ever held at the headquarters of the Kings County Democracy, and it could not have been more enthusiastic if the conduct of the war had been intrusted to a Democratic organization, The hall was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Cuban flag, and from the beginning to the close of the proceedings the only feeling manifested was that the war was one of the most righteous in history, and should be prosecuted with the utmost viger to a triumphant conclusion. President James Moffett of the County Committee was in the chair, and around him on the platform were Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen, former Justice Nathaniel Clement, President of the Borough Edward M. Grout, District Atterney J. T. Marean, Corpora tion Counsel Almet F. Jenks, Gen. Isaac N. Catlin, Col. James D. Bell and Gen. Horatio C. King. while in the audience were Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea Deputy Commissioner William Walton, Sewer Commissioner James Kane, John Delmar, Warden Patrick Haves and most of the other Democratic chieftains in Breoklyn. After Chairman Moffett had briefly stated the object of the meeting, these resolutions were presented by Col. Bell and adopted with a hurrah:

Whereas, A state of war now exists between th

United States and spain, Resolved, By this Democratic General Committee of Kings county, representing more than 50,000 en rolled Democrats, that we piedge our hearty and that whether this war be long or be shortand we trust it will be short—we and those we represent will aid the constituted authorities of our country by our means, our influence and our per sonal service in bringing this war to a suc ssue and in maintaining the flag of our country a he emblem of liber's and civilization

Resolved. That we heartfly approve of the declartion that this war shall not be prosecuted by us for ggression, annexation, or conquest.

Resolved, That the national, State, and local au thorities should be liberal in their treatment of all

who volunteer for service in this war; we commen the patriotic action of those employers of labor whe have promised to keep places open for persons who eave their employment to enter the service of the United States, and to continue their pay or salaries while absent in such service, and that we re there to follow their example.

All the speeches were in a patriotic vein. Col. "Now that the Government has taken its stand, it must be supported in any contingency, whatever the result may be. man who does not now stand squarely with the United States is a traitor to the flag."

President Grout said: " In this crisis the best itisership is the best partisanship, and much as we all sought to put another in the place now occupied by William McKinley, we all fee proud to hear his name applauded at this De nocratic gathering." Corporation Counsel Jenks said: "The time

for discussion ceased and the time for action came when Sagasta handed Gen. Woodford his passports. This war will teach the nations of the earth that there is such a thing as national acrifice in the cause of humanity."

The question of forming a regiment from the organized Democratic hosts in Kings county is eing considered.

WYOMING'S QUOTA. application to Wave Her Cavalry Requisition

CHEYENNE, Wy., April 25 .- Gov. Richards vas notified to-day that the quota of Wyoming troops is four companies of infantry and one troop of cavalry. The State has eight companies of infantry and no cavalry, and application was made to the War Department to have the quota changed to six companies of infantry. Application was also made by the Governor for the assignment of Capt, Thomas Wilhelm, Eighth United States Infantry and instructor of the Wyoming National Guard, of the command of the Wyoming troops, with the rank to Lieutenant-Colonel, Arrangements have been made to mobiliz all of the Wyoming troops here, where they will be reorganized into the number of companies required by the War Department and sent to the point designated by the department as soon

SUGGESTS CHOKING POLO OFF. Be Lingers on Our Border, Talking, Writing,

others take on points of international law, called attention yesterday to the use Senor Polo, for mer Spanish Minister to this country, is making

of his residence in Canada. This officer said: "Pole is now an enemy of the United States. If he did not hope to be of service to Spain during the war why does he remain in North America ! Why does't be go home! It is fair to suppose that he is doing the work of an agent of a hostile country as near our borders as possible. That is what the Confederages did in the civil war. The Government attended to the cases of as many of these as it could locate, by stopping all telegrams sent by them or to them. Why should not all telegrams sent to or by Polo be stopped in the same way ! There are precedents for such action, and if it were resorted to be would find that he could be of little ise to his Government in Canada."

LETTER CARRIERS' WAR FIAG.

In Swang Over Their Tables in the Pest Office and Will Stay Till the War Is Over. A large American flag was raised over the etter carriers' tables in the city room of the Post Office last evening. The flag was purchased by the carriers who work from 4 P. M. to 1 A. M. and was raised "in commemoration of the declaration of war between this country and Spain."

The flag was swung from the rafters of the room at 9:30, and it is to stay there until the war is over. Michael O'Neil, who was formerly in Troop K. Fourth United States Cavalry, made the address, and Joseph Davis also spoke. Their patriotic remarks aroused great enthusi asm. After the speeches the carriers sang 'America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Flag Committee, which made all the arngements, consisted of Henry Glockner and

PATRIOTIC TRADES UNIONS.

Organizations Which Will Exempt Enlisted Mombers from Paying Ducs During the War. Some of the trades unions, members of which have joined military organizations, have passed resolutions exempting such members from pay their widows to the death benefits of the re spective unions should the men die in battle. Among these unions are the Amalgamated Clothing Cutters' and Custom Tailors' unions, in the miscellaneous trades, and the Pattern said yesterday that other unions in the building

trades would follow the example. The Lithographers' Association will take as tion on the matter to-night. It will also take action on a proposal, which some of the members favor, to form a company of 50 or 100 men from

TAX ON BANK CHECKS CRITICISED. If Placed Only on Larger Checks It Could Bo Evaded by Using a Number of Smaller Checks

There was a disposition among bankers yes terday to criticise the proposed stamp tax of wo cents on each bank check drawn for an amount above \$20 as not going far enough. Manager William Sherer of the New York Clearing House said he thought the tax should placed upon all checks without exception Otherwise a man could split up a payment into several \$20 checks, and thus evade the tax Between 175,000 and 525,000 checks pass through the Clearing House daily, of which

WORK OF THE REGULARS.

THE ROUTINE OF THE CAMPS OF UNCLE BAM'S BOYS.

en. Bracks Gore to the Camp at Chattaneog for an Indefinite Stay-Sen. Shafter Arrive at New Orleans—The Men at Tampa Expect Sharp Work in Cubn Very Seen and Are Preparing for It-The Mobile Men Getting Pown to Brill in Concerted Meremente.

CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., April 25 .- About 8,000 nen are now under tents at Chickamauga, and Jen. Brooke himself is to night sleeping on the battlefield for the first-time. Up to this even ing Gen. Brooke had returned each day from the camp to his hotel in this city, but beginning to-night he has taken the field in person, and not sleep under other roof than the canvas of his tent. Gen. Brooke, however, could hardly be more comfortably housed if he were in his hotel, so snug is his tent. Little luxuries can be seen about it. "I don't expect to take all these things to

Cuba with me," laughingly remarked Gen. Brooke, waving his hand at the rugs, ink stands and army bric-a-brae in his tent. My wife is with me you know, and there is no reason why she shouldn't enjoy these things." But there are few useless articles at head-

quarters. There is hardly a busier man in the Inited States to-day than Gen. Brooks, Soldiers are continuously arriving and the park army i by no means permanently settled. The work ontinues as rapidly as possible. It is probable that before the end of the week the soldiers will all be in and the routine of camp life will be observed by the various companies and regiments. All day the yellow and the red stripe of the cavalry and artillery mingled with the white strine of the infantry. Staff [officers on horseback could be seen galloping across the fields carrying orders to the different regiments.

Gen. Brooke continues to supervise the loostion of camps and is keeping in close touch with the whole division. He spends much of his time on the field, and cannot always be found at headquarters by people seeking him. By his nanagement of affairs he is demonstrating the fact that he is a practical officer, not afraid of work. He knows just how things ought to be done and he sees that they are done that way. Gen. Brooke is rapidly as possible filling up all companies and regiments. Each colonel, and captain is authorized to accept recruits, and any one desiring to get into the army must see one of them. It is probable that a recruiting office will be established in the city during the next few days.

Major Henry Sharpe, chief commissariat en Gen. Brooke's staff, arrived from Tampa, Fla., last night. Col. Weston, who had been assigned to the office, did not come, the order appointing him being countermanded. Major Sharpe has been kept busy to-day listening to the Chattanooga people who have things to sell to the army. It is probable that most of the supplies will be bought in the larger cities. Quartermaser Lee, after a day of only partial rest, was again hard at work to-day. The most important

business the Colonel now has on hand is the pur chase of 500 horses. These will be secured wherever found. Capt. D. McArthur of Washington, D. C.,

arrived to-day and assumed the title of Assista Quartermaster. He goes on duty at Battlefield station in the park. Late last night Private David Madden of Company C, Twenty-fifth Infantry, was seriously wounded by W. L. Fundubuck of Rome, Ga. Furidubuck runs what is called a "boot leg," a place where soda water is sold, just below the camp of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. Several cavalrymen were at the boot leg." and firing off their revolvers shot out the lights. They had some sort of grievance, and left threatening to come back and get revenge. Fundubuck secured his shotgun and lay in wait. Madden hearing the shooting. in company with several others started toward the "boot leg." Fundubuck, thinking that it was the cavalrymen coming back to carry out their threat, opened on the crowd with his gun, firing both barrels. Madden, who was in front. received both charges in his legs and arms. The wounds are not dangerous.

Owing to the disturbances in Chattanooga on Saturday night, Col. Burt has forbidden his troops to wear side arms while in the city. Troops C. D. F. G. A. I. and K. Tenth Cavalry from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., 400 men, under command of Col. Guy V. Henry, arrived early his morning and at 10 o'clock were in camp on the battlefield, Battery B, Fourth Artillery, from Jackson Barracks, near New Orleans, 90 men, arrived at 9 o'clock with two troops of the First Cavalry from Huachuca, Aris. The First Infantry, consisting of 450 men, came this afternoon, closely followed by the Third Artillery from San Francisco. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad this morning brought sixteen officers of the signal service from Denver, Col. They at once reported at the headquarters of Gen. Brooke. The Second Infantry. consisting of 467 men and 22 officers, arrived to-night. Battery K from Galveston, Tex., 80 men, came in this morning.

GEN. GRAHAM ON THE SITUATION. He Is Fleased with Affairs in the South, but Declines to Be Interviewed.

JACKBONVILLE, Fla., April 25,-Gen. Graham. mander of the Department of the Gulf. with headquarters at Atlanta, passed through here this morning from Key West for Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor. The General was ecompanied by his aide, Lieut, Summerall, Gen. Graham was very reticent as to coast fortifications and plans of the army, saying that although he would be glad to give information. t would be accessible to the enemy if in the public prints. He admitted that he was well pleased with the activity displayed on all the defences at Key West and other places and thought everything was in good condition for resisting an enemy's forces. Of the troops at Tampa he thought that they were in the best of spirits and full of war enthusiasm. They wanted work, and it could come none too soon

DRILLS AT MOBILE.

The Entire Force of Regulars There Takes Part in Concerted Manmayres

MOBILE, Ala., April 25.-The day was devote to drill in camp. The entire force of regulars drilled together for the first time to-day. There were battalion drills and parades. The Signa and Hospital corps had independent drills. A Sergeant was detailed to-day to attend the mail. which has grown very large.

Gen. Coppinger and his entire staff have moved out to the camp. Gen. Coppinger will issue orders to-morrow dividing the camp into two brigades of three regiments each, and there will be daily drills by brigades and by regiments an interested visitor to the camp this afternoon The soldiers continue to be well pleased with the camp. They are anxious to move to Cuba.

Capt. Verues Obeyed His Original Order MOBILE. Ala., April 25.-It was rumored this afternoon that Capt. Vernon, who commanded he Second battallon of the Nineteenth Infantr when en route to this city, will be ordered back to Chickamauga. It was learned that Capt. Vernon, with his battalion, was stopped by the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad people at Corinth and ordered to go to Chickamauga, the officials of that road refusing to bring him to Mobile, as they had orders not to do so. When he reached Decatur, Ala., it is said, Capt, Vernon made his own dicker with the Louisville and Nahvilla Road and came on to Mobile, saying that the orders he had received to report to Mobile were issued by an officer superior in rank to the one who issued the order diverting his battalies to Obickamauga.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25 .- P quem'ne parish has raised a comp n; o cavalry under Capt. Sam Stanley, an ex-Confederate. The town of Monroe has seventy-five men enlisted and ready for immediate service. Recruiting offices have en opened in Ocean Springs, Pass Christian, Bileri, and Scranton, Miss.

SAMPA'S CAMP OF REGULARS. The Blan Expect therp Work in Colo Sean,

TAMPA, Fla., April 25.—This has been a day of great activity in the military camp here. Late developments have convinced the troops, as well as the officers, that serious warfare is a certainty and that they are on the very eve of being called upon to go to the scene of heatiliwould be sent to Cuba they looked upon prospective warfare as a joke and a recreation. This feeling has been entirely dispelled, and the officers are to-day writing their families and friends that they expect to leave any day.

Notwithstanding the discipline of the soldiers, there is a noticeable nervousness in the camp, and while all say that they are anxious for hostilities to begin, and that at once, many of them realize that they may never return. They do not fear Spanish builets half so much as they do dying from the fevers which they know they must encounter on the island. The surgeons here realize this dan-ser, and are endeavoring to persuade the officers and men to take the greatest care of themselves. This is no easy undertaking, for the men have been so accustomed to doing as they please that discipline of a very strict nature is not pleasant. They are also exceedingly imprudent and indulge themselves in drink without heed to the consequences which might result from the fact that not one of them is acclimated. The change of water and the change of climate are no longer to be ignored, and as a result of either one or the other one of the enlisted men has died. This fact has been kept so quiet that there are less than a hundred of the 4,000 men in camp aware of it.

A complete reorganization of the camp was the first order issued by Gen. Wade this morn ing, and in consequence of it the camp was exceedingly busy to-day. The reason assigned fo the reorganization is the fact that from 20,000 to 30,000 regulars and volunteers are expected to arrive here within the next two weeks. They are to come from all of the country, and may even exceed these numbers. This information comes from headquarters, and although Gen. Wade is not the authority for these figures, one very close to him in authority assures your corre spondent that such is a fact and thinks that the time for their arrival is near. In anticipation of their coming the several regiments now here have been compelled to reduce the territory occupied by their campa and conform them to the regulations. Ever after this is done 25,000 men will be greatly crowded, and it may be found necessary to lo

cate another camp.

Licut. Gregg of the Fourth Infantry has been ppointed topographer for the camp, and spent the day in locating parade grounds. Major Pope of the Quartermaster's Department to-day advertised for coal in great quantities. The amount wanted here by the Government will cost over a million dollars. The specifications call for this coal te be delivered at Port Tampa in as brief time as possible.

The Fifth Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., has been ordered by Gen. Wade to leave at once for Port Tamps, about ten miles from this city, for the purpose of guarding the Government supplies now stored at that place, as well as those to arrive soon. Already there are large quantities of munitions of war stored there which are more or less exposed and which are protected only by the local police. In pursuance of the order Company F of that regiment left for Fort Tampa this afternoon, and the other three companies now here will leave tomorrow morning.

The despatch boat Fern, which has been load-

ing for several days, sailed this afternoon for Key West, with a large cargo. The Fern also carried a number of signal Sergeants, who are to do signal duty on the keys at the southern extremity of the peninsula.

Fifteen Cuban physicians of this city who have been here since the outbreak of the insurrection in Cubs, and who recently ten dered their services to this Government, have been accepted, and are now awaiting their commissions, which are expected to arrive in a few days. They will go into the service as First Lieutenants and their compile sions will be limited to the duration of the war Their work will be confined principally to the attention of the sick in the hospitals and in the treatment of the diseases peculiar to that country, which they are conversant with. They will probably not go into the service until the army eaves for Cuba, and are expected to be of great esistance to the regular surgeons.

To-night the Thirteenth Infantry hand see aded the commanding officer and his staff at neadquarters, and a thousand or more of Tampa's people were in attendance. The bands of the several regiments alternate in giving

SEN. SHAFTER AT NEW ORLEANS. Takes a Look at Bis Camp and Then Is Or dered to Go to Washington.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.-Brig.-Gen. W. R.

Shafter, who is to command the camp of the regulars here, arrived to-day from Califormia, accompanied by his staff and aides. He went at once to the St. Charles Hotel. At soon he drove to the camp at the Fair Grounds, where he was greeted by Col. Overshine, in ommand, and an informal reception was held in the camp. Gen. Shafter left San Francisco on last Thursday, and had with him the follow-ing staff: Col. J. B. Babcock, Adjutant-Genaral; Major S. V. Greesbeck, Judge Advocate; Col. Charles P. Egan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, and Lieut. Frank Green, signal officer in charge of the flying field telegraph. Lieut. Rob ert H. Noble of the First Infantry and Liout, J. D. Smiley of the Third Artillery, aides to Gen Shafter, were of the party, as were also a numof others, smong them being Mr. McKit terick and his wife, who is the daughter of Gen. Shafter. Col. Babcock had the following corps of assistants: Augustus V. Vibart, chief clerk; Messrs. Armstrong and McClelland, clerks. Col. Charles P. Egan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, was accompanied by his chief clerk, Mr. Waters, and Lieut. Frank Green, signal

officer, by his clerk, Mr. Charles O. Hastings. Gen. Shafter has been summoned to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and could give no opinion of what would be done with the troops here until he returned. When e returns he will put at once into execution regimental drill, which has been contemplated all along, that is, if the troops are not called out for actual service at once. The commander of the New Orleans forces remained at the camp grounds only a short time, and returned after meeting Col. Overshine and Col. Van Varab, their staffs, and the officers. The General declined to express any views as to the situation, or as to the probable movement of the army upon Cuba, or why it was that the troops destined for the Gulf ports were diverted to Chickamauga.

From an authentic source it is learned that was intended that only those troops passing through Chattanooga were to be stopped at the battlefield of Chickamauga, and that there was more than likely a misisterpretation of orders. (t,seems that two despatches had been sent out from headquarters, directing the movement of the troops coming South, and the second one related to those which were to pass through Chattanooga. This would imply a confusion of orders, and it is very probable that for this reason there are not more troops concentrated in New Orleans. Battery K of the First United States Artillery, from Galveston, and Butteries and F of the Third United States Artillery, from California, reached here to-day on the Southern Pacific, and after a short stay continued on their way to Chicksmauga Park. Two companies of the First Cavalry, A and I, also arrived during the day and left for Chatta-The First Regiment of Infantry, commanded

by Col. Evan Miles, will arrive to morrow. They left Presidio Barracks at San Francisco on last Wednesday night, and but for the accident at Aden, forty-five miles west of El Paso, Tex., would have reached here before moon to-day. The Morgan line steamer Clinton, which will arrive Wednesday, will bring in the missing



Our young men's department has "the grip"—the grip on young men's fancy.

For we have cloths bought and cut, solely for young menwhich means patterns and colors few grown men indulge in; styles such as young men alone demand.

But we haven't forgotten the quiet young man.

Sizes 32 to 35 inches chest measure; prices \$12 to \$28.

Many a lad of 12, changing from short to long trousers, has been guyed for wearing his father's clothes.

Long-trouser suits, with all the mannishness taken out, are difficult to make; but we make them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co. Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty second and Broadway.

For Army and Navy. The Zeiss Field Glass. Signal Telescopes,

Field and Marine Glasses, Pocket Barometers & Compasses



326 7th Ave.

thirty-six carloads of soldiers from Idaho and

CLEANSING E TABLE THE ST

Wyoming to-morrow or Wednesday. The attendance at the camp on Sunday was greater even than was thought yesterday, the record of the street car companies recording a total of 60,000 visitors. As many as 30,000 at one time was the attendance at the Fair Grounds. All routine had to be suspended, and the soldiers directed themselves to steer ing their captors around. Messes were almost impossible, and there was some discomfor

from the crowding. The soldiers gave a concert at night in order to prevent too great a rush for the cars by the crowd, as a panic was feared. The Fair Grounds were covered with grass when the troops arrived, but the immense number of visitors has trampled down the grass, and it is

as bare as a plank floor. The first step to put the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments on a war footing was taken to-day, when they were divided into two battalions each. This has been impossible pefore because the companies were never together, and were scattered over forts in Texas or other States. The first battalion of the Eighteenth Regiment is to consist of Companies A. B. E. end G. to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. of Companies C. D. F. and H. and will be com-

nanded by Major Charles Keller. The first battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment will consist of Companies A. B. and G. and be commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. W. French. The second battalion will consist of Companies D. E. F. and H (the latter have not yet arrived), and will be under the command of Lieut. F. Franklin Schley, son of Commodore Schley.

Gen. Shafter spent several hours in consultation with his staff officers and the commandants of the regiments here to-night. He will leave to-morrow for Washington, where he will advise with the Commander-in-Chief and return here at once to put the orders he received into

NEBRASKA'S TWO REGIMENTS. The Militia Ordered to Rendesvous at Lincoln

Immediately. LINCOLN, Neb., April 25.-Upon notification from the General Government to-night, Gov. Holcomb issued his call for the State militia-He was notified that Nebraska would be expected to furnish two regiments of infantry. The call instructs the militla to rendezvous at Lincoln at once.

The companies are to be fully armed and equipped for field service all serviceable ammunition in the stores to be shipped, and soldiers are to bring along whatever clothing or bedding they need. Travel rations only will be issued, and all captains are cautioned to bring only those who are physically capable of active field service. Prepa rations have been made to camp here on the old fair grounds, where barrack accommodations for 1,000 men are already prepared. Some 1,500 drilled and uniformed militiamen are expected, and the remainder of the State's quota will be filled by volunteers from ex-cadeta of the State university and civilians.

Lincoln furnishes three companies and Omaha two. The troops are lacking in camp equipments and military clothing, and have a scans supply of ammunition. They will remain here for two months according to present calculations.

ROUGH RIDERS FOR GEN. GRAHAM. Thirty Texas Frontiersmen on Their Way to the Chicksmanga Camp.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 25.—A party of thirty big and brawny frontiersmen and rough riders passed through here to-day on their way to Ab-lanta, Ga., where they will report to Brig.-Gen. William M. Graham, Commander of the Depart ment of the South, for assignment with the difrerent regimen a for cuty in the field as acouts and interpreters in the invasion of Cuba. They all speak Spanish fluently and a number of them are border characters noted for their courage and physical endurance. They re-Graham, who is personally acquainted with nearly all of them.

She Will Organize Nurses to Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.-Mrs. Lizz e O. Buchta, who is department Pr si ent of the Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R., is prepared to organize a corps of nurses from amon the women of the relief corps. Mrs. Bu bts said:

From the

"The moment the nee axe e sth at lity of the Rod Cross to meet, the Women's Relief Corps will proceed to enroll aurass fr m the women who compose it. There are now 650 Maryland women in our department and as many at company of the Twenty-third, Company K. thirty have already in The Texas and Pacific Ratiroad is looking for services for such work."